



PATENT SPECIFICATION

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EXAMINER'S

COPY

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498,471

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

An Improved Method of Setting Precious Stones and other Jewellery

I, JEAN RUBEL, French Nationality, Managing Director of Rubel Brothers Limited, of 4, Golden Square, London, W.1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to an improved method of setting precious stones and other jewellery, its object being to provide an invisible setting for stones which have a groove or recess or undercut beneath the crown or head, that is the widest part of the stone, and is of the kind described in the specification No. 5273/37 wherein a cup-like member is applied to the mount for gems and jewellery comprising a fixed claw and a resilient claw, the invention being shown applied to round or oval stones or stones mounted in round or oval settings.

According to the present invention, stones can be mounted in square or other rectangular settings in a similar manner either singly or grouped together to form a solid whole or grouped together by links and so on, this being effected by providing a resilient tongue on one or more sides of the stone, or a rigid claw or claws and one or more resilient tongues.

By this means stones of this nature can be mounted in groups side by side without visible connection, by using for example the tongues at one side to connect with the adjacent stone, say on the right and the tongues of the lower edge with the adjacent stone beneath it, each individual stone thus being held by tongues in opposite sides and the tongues on its other two sides serving to hold the adjacent stones at those sides until the entire mounting is made up.

This method forms a particularly simple means for setting groups of stones although, as set out above it can be used for mounting stones individually in rectangular settings.

In order that the invention may be

clearly understood and carried into effect, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Fig. 1 shows a cross section of a stone mounted in accordance with the prior specification No. 5273/37.

Fig. 2 shows a corresponding end view.

Fig. 3 shows a plan of the construction in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 4 shows diagrammatically how the resilient tongues may be arranged in different positions.

Fig. 5 shows diagrammatically how several stones are mounted side by side.

Figs. 1 and 2 show how round and oval stones were mounted according to the prior specification No. 5273/37 and Fig. 3 shows the stone 1 set in a cup-like member of rectangular section formed with a series of claws and resilient tongues which may, as depicted in Fig. 4, consist of a single such tongue as at F, two such tongues as at G set opposite each other, or three such tongues as at H or again four such tongues as at K or in the case of two tongues they may be set as at L and by this arrangement, as shown in Fig. 5, a number of stones can be mounted side by side, the tongues A—B serving to hold the stone A, the tongue C to hold the stone B at one side and tongue D to hold the stone C at one side and so on.

Rigid claws may be substituted for the resilient tongues in certain cases, as for instance on the outer edges of the mounting.

Thus, in this manner, the stones can be set at one side by means of a rigid claw or resilient tongues and on the other side by the usual existing setting using however a notch or recess formed in the stone.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1937.

CHATWIN & COMPANY.

253, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1,
Patent Agents for the Applicant.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

An Improved Method of Setting Precious Stones and other Jewellery

I, JEAN RUBEL, French Nationality, Managing Director of Rubel Brothers Limited, of 4, Golden Square, London, W.1, do hereby declare the nature of this

invention to be as follows:—

invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

5 This invention relates to an improved method of setting precious stones and other jewellery, its object being to provide an invisible setting for stones which have a groove or recess or undercut
10 beneath the crown or head, that is at the widest part of the stone, and is of the kind described in the specification No. 5273/37 (491,074) wherein a cup-like member is applied to the mount for the
15 gem or stone which comprises a fixed tongue and a resilient tongue, the invention being in that case applied to round or oval stones or stones mounted in round or oval settings.

20 In a setting for precious stones or the like it has previously been proposed to provide a frusto-conical annular member formed in more than one part to receive the stone and having a rim at its smaller
25 diameter and a plurality of inturned lugs at its larger diameter whilst two threaded stems were fixed to the smaller base at diametrically opposite points thereof whereby the stone could be set so that
30 the mounting or setting was invisible.

In a ring it has previously been proposed to provide a box-like cavity in which one or more stones having shoulders or recesses at the inner corners
35 thereof could be mounted and in the sides of this cavity were formed recesses at the ends of which were mounted by their ends plate springs, the free ends of which were turned towards the bottom of
40 the box-like cavity so that the stone or stones could be securely clamped in the cavity, the springs engaging the shoulders or recesses of the stone or stones.

45 According to the present invention there is provided an invisible setting for rectangular undercut precious stones and other jewellery characterised by a rectangular cup-like setting furnished with a
50 resilient tongue or tongues formed on one, two or more sides of said cup-like setting, the external end or ends of the resilient tongue or tongues being turned over to engage in the undercut of the
55 stone or stones mounted in such setting.

By these means stones of this nature can be mounted in groups side by side without visible connection by using, for example, the tongue or tongues on one
60 side of the cup-like setting to engage the stone in the setting next to it the remaining stones being similarly mounted or connected, said stones being thus held by the tongues of adjacent cup-like
65 settings.

This method forms a particularly simple means for setting groups of stones although, as set out above it can be used for mounting stones individually in rectangular settings.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood and carried into effect, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing.

Fig. 1 shows a cross section of a stone mounted in accordance with the prior specification No. 5273/37 (491,074).

Fig. 2 shows a corresponding end view.

Fig. 3 shows a plan of the construction in accordance with the present invention.

Figs. 4 to 8 show diagrammatically how the resilient tongues may be arranged in different positions.

Fig. 9 shows diagrammatically how several stones are mounted side by side in the setting.

In Figs. 1 and 2, the stone 1 is held in a round or oval mounting forming a cup-like mounting 2 by rigid or resilient tongues as fully explained in the said specification. Fig. 3 shows a rectangular mounting 2a for a rectangular stone.

The tongues may be rigid or resilient or a combination of both in the same mounting according to circumstances, rigid tongues being advantageously used on the outside edge of the piece of jewellery. In this figure a single resilient tongue 3 is shown on three sides whereas on the other side a pair of resilient tongues is provided of which one 4 may serve to hold the stone of the setting shown whilst 4a may serve to hold the stone of the adjacent setting.

Fig. 4 shows a rectangular stone F mounted with a single resilient tongue F₁; Fig. 5 shows the use of two tongues F₁, F₂ one of which may be rigid; Fig. 6 shows the use of three tongues F₁, F₃, F₄; Fig. 7 shows the use of four tongues F₁, F₂, F₃ and F₄ and Fig. 8 shows the use of two tongues F₁, F₃, in different positions from those shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 9 shows an article of jewellery comprising a number of stones to be invisibly mounted, one mounting having four tongues, those marked R being rigid and those marked S being resilient to engage with the adjacent stones.

It is to be understood that only one resilient tongue for each setting is necessary but several tongues at any one side may be provided as in Fig. 9.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. An invisible setting for rectangular undercut precious stones and other

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jewellery, characterised by a rectangular cup-like setting furnished with a resilient tongue or tongues formed on one, two or more sides of said cup-like setting, the external end or ends of the resilient tongue or tongues being turned over to engage in the undercut of the stone mounted in such setting.

2. An invisible setting for rectangular undercut precious stones and other jewellery, characterised by a rectangular cup-like setting furnished with resilient tongues cut in two or more sides of the setting, turned back edges from the external ends of said tongues engaging in the undercuts of the stone mounted in such setting and, in the case of a pave-

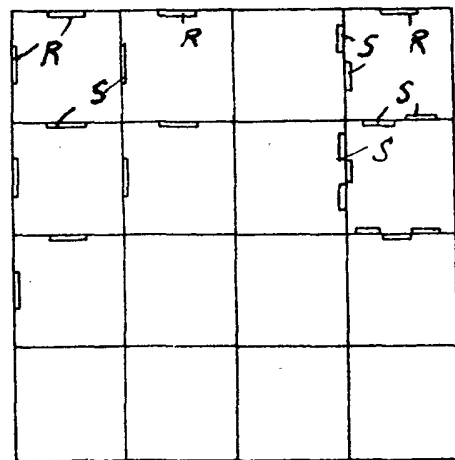
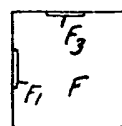
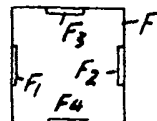
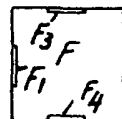
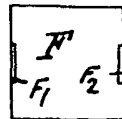
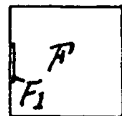
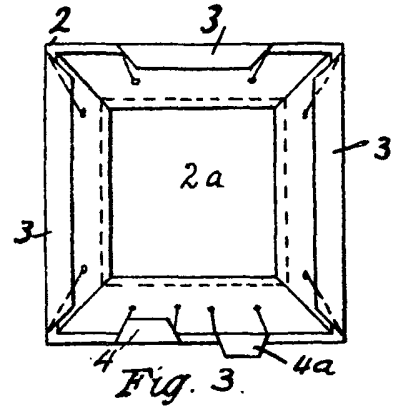
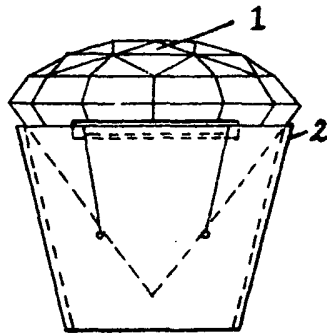
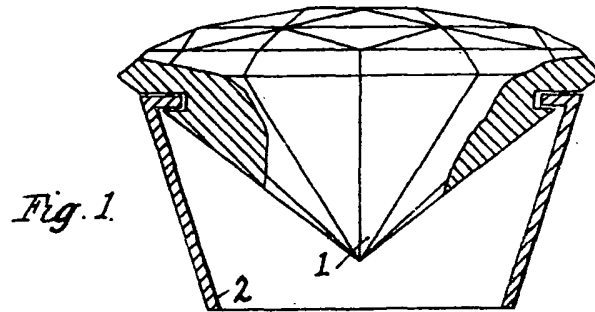
ment of stones, in the undercuts of the stones of the adjacent settings.

3. An invisible setting for rectangular undercut precious stones and other jewellery as claimed in claim 2 wherein in the case of a pavement of stones the outer edges of the setting for the pavement of stones are furnished with rigid tongues.

4. An article of jewellery composed of a series of invisibly mounted stones each one mounted in accordance with claim 1.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1938.

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M. Max

Pl. unique

